Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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POISONOUS GAS

Proposal by American Delegation to Abolish Its Use Near Adoption.

Agreement-Great Britain, France and Japan Await Word From Their Home Governments.

Washington, Jun. 9.-Proposal by the American delegation to abolish the use of poisonous gases in warfare and adoption of the final Root resolution making acts of pidney out of ruthless attacks on merchant ships were the two events of the day in the armaments conference.

Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, immediately expressed his government's agreement to the abolition of war gases. France, Great Britain and Japan will state their views later. France and possibly Japan probably will have to await instructions from their home governments before giving formal decisions. The resolution abolishing gas as a weapon of warfare, which was offered by Elihu Root, follows:

"The use in war of asphyxlating, polsonous or analygous liquids or materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the

civilized powers are parties, Other Nations Invited.

"Now, to the end that this probibltion shall be universally accepted, as a part of the international law, binding allke the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves, and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto."

The resolution dealing with piratical attacks on merchant vessels reads:

"The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the selzure and destruction of merchant ships, further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of these rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war, and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found."

While primarily the foregoing resolutton refers to submarine commanders, it was made clear by official spokesmen that it applies with equal the treaty was in accordance with inforce to the officer in charge of any vessel whose conduct comes within the scope of the rule. For example, the commander of a surface vessel acting as a commerce raider, who did not conform to the requirements of visit and search and safe provision for passengers and crew would be liable to punishment as a pirate, which is

Rearrange Root Resolution

Discussion during the session of the armaments committee, it was an nounced, developed the necessity of rearranging the Root resolution dealing with submarines so that the one adopted clearly applies only to the previously adopted resolution restating in simple language the five big naval powers' conception of existing law. The resolution on piracy, therefore, does not apply in connection with the other Root resolutions, adopted yesterday, outlawing submarines as commerce destroyers.

The reason given for this distinction was that the first resolution sinply embodies a restatement of what now is recognized as international law. Punishment for violation of that. therefore, may be provided. But the prohibition of submarine attacks on merchant vessels under any circumstances merely is a contractual agreement between the five powers and will not become international law until adopted by all other nations.

PLOT AGAINST MEAT PLANT

Alleged Conspiracy to Dynamite Morris Packing Concern at Kansas City Revealed.

Kansas City, Kan., Jan. 9.-An alleged plot to dynamite the Morris & Co, packing plant here was being investigated by police. Ten men, captured in a raid by a riot squad were being held in jall. Andrew Craska and Tony Wassivickh of Chicago were the ring leaders of the band, Chief of Police Zimmer declared, and were brought here to take charge of operations. Plans had been made to dynamite the plant Monday night, the occupied by the men revealed an

RESIGNATION OF IN THE DISCARD DEVALERA HELDUP

Irish President Indicates He Will Quit Unless Republic Is Maintained.

O. K. FINAL ROOT RESOLUTION DEFEAT OF TREATY FEARED

Head of Italian Delegation Expresses MacNeill Reads Motion in Dail Declaring Ireland to Be a Sovereign State Deriving Its Power From People's Sanction.

> Dublin, Jan. 9.—At the beginning of the day's sesion of the Dail Eireann Speaker John MacNetti read a motion prepared by himself calling upon the Dail to affirm that Ireland is a sovereign state, deriving its authority from the will of the people.

> The motion would provide that all of Ireland's international relations must be governed by this status.

It is expected the motion will be put through if the treaty is ratified. Following the reading of the motion Harry Boland arose to speak against the treaty.

Speaker MacNeill's ruling refusing to let the house be diverted from the urgent busines in hand assured, it was believed, a clear cut vote on the peace pact.

Eamon de Valera's resignation as chief executive stood postponed until the division is taken.

It is the concensus of opinion here that Mr. de Valera's dramatic speech tendering this resignation has left the situation regarding the vote on the treaty unchanged, but it undoubtedly has widened the cleavage between the factions. He made the issue absolutely clear, the Irish Times points out, and "every deputy will vote with the full knowledge of his responsibilities."

De Valera Retirement Seen.

Discussion continues as to the exact position of Mr. de Valera as the result of Friday's proceedings, but there is general agreement that his speech means he will definitely retire from politics if the Dail approves the treaty, only continuing his leadership if the treaty is rejected.

Motion by MacNelli. Speaker MacNeill's motion was read

as follows: "That the Dall Eireann affirms that freinnd is a sovereign nation, deriving its sovereignty in all respects from the will of the people of Ireland; that all the international relations of Ireland are governed on the part of Ireland by that sovereign status, and all facilities and accommodation afforded by Ireland to another state or country are subject to the right of the Irish government to take care that the liberty and well being of the people of Ireland

are not endangered." The object of this motion was to assert the principle that ratification of

Harry Boland, just back from the United States, asked for a vote of thanks for "the magnificant support America has given us."

Fighters in America.

No one knew better than Michael Collins, declared Boland, that fore were 5,000 men in America eager to fight for Ireland and that many such men had come back to Ireland and

fought valiantly. Boland said he would have to admit that sentiment in America favored the treaty, but many subscribers to the Irish loan, would regard adoption of the treaty as a betrayal of their sympathy and support. He declared acceptance of the treaty would be suicide for Ireland.

Ireland, he continued, never has been and never could be beaten. If the treaty were adopted she would never again ask the world for support in the fight for freedom.

Boland was enthusiastically applauded when he took his seat. McGrath for Treaty.

Joseph McGrath of Dublin followed in support of the treaty.

He created a sensation by stating that when he and Boland went to Galrloch, Scotland, on their last trip as messengers in the negotiations with Prime Minister Lloyd George, Boland told him he was going to America on behalf of Eamon de Valera to prepare the people of America to accept "something short of a republic."

Replying to McGrath, De Valera said that because he wanted to be honest with the American people he had told Boland to let them know he could not secure the "Isolated republic" which was Ireland's Ideal, but that his exterand association plan would give Ireland complete independence.

Anxiety in Ireland.

Acute suspense and anxiety over the chances for peace prevails as the resuit of De Valera's unexpected action in resigning as president of the Irish republic.

Few among the trish people are willing to doubt the sincerity of his action, but the general regard for him chief stated. Search of the quarters does not prevent many expressions of regret at his course. In the view of alarm clock and timing mechanism in supporters of the peace treaty his action has seriously imperfied the



1-Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Turkish National leader, in civilian garb. 2-Ukrainians of New York city demonstruting against alleged Polish oppression of their countrymen. 3-Proposed site of the Boulder Canyon dam for the lower Colorado river basin, a project which the Department of the Interior has taken up.

chances for peace

Alarm is expressed in some quarters NEWS REVIEW OF be drawn to Mr. de Valera's side, and the trenty defeated. That acceptance of the theaty is considered paramount, despite the general respect for Mr. de Valera, is shown by the comments in the newspapers, which appealed to the people over the president's head, says Arms Conference Receives the Freeman's Journal.

Argentine Poloists to Sail.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 9.-A polo team representing the Argentine Polo federation will sail for England, March 10, to participate in the British polo matches in May. Fifty ponies are being shipped. If the team is successful it contemplates a challenge American polo players in 1923.

Spend It Here. "I see a visitor to New York was arrested the other day because he had \$350 in his pocket," said Church. "Why on earth did they arrest him,

then?" "He was trying to get out of town with it."-Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.



IT'S ALL THE SAME

Mr. Pester: Here's an account of a young couple who were married in an airplane. Risky business, that." His Wife: It's no more risky to be It is to be married in a church. Mr. Pester: Who said it was?

I'd Like to Be-I'd like to be the possessor of A mermaid blithe and gay, For mermaids are the only maids

The Usual Way.

"Do you extend credit?" "Have you money to pay your bills promptly?" "Yes."

"Then we are glad to extend you credit."

Possibly So.

Instructor-Your son does not seem interested during class hours. He wears a sleepy expression continually. Father-Ah, but isn't it possible that it's the talent slumbering within?

MICKIE SAYS

LAY OFF THIS "HARD TIMES"

FER TH' LOVE O' MIKE.

TALK! WHEN A CUSTOMER COMES IN 'N YA START MOANIN' ABOUT HOW TIGHT MONEY IS, YER YALKIN' HIS MONEY RIGHT BACK INTO HIS POCKET SO YA ARE! Theres No Hard Times Coming! Itin Just The Soft Times Going ! Shakespeare

CURRENT EVENTS

Completed Program for Naval Reduction.

"SUB" TONNAGE NOT LIMITED

Chila Delegates Reveal Alleged Franapanese Secret Alliance-Allied preme Council at Cannes-Bitter Debate Over Irish Treaty in Dail Eireann.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WITH its work almost completed. so far as it can be, the armament conference at Washington met in plepary session at the close of the week and heard a report of the program for naval reduction and limits tion as completed by the naval com mittee and its corps of experts. The treaty for a ten year naval holiday to be entered into by the five principal powers of the world was presented. together with the technical details for carrying it out.

As finally decided upon, the agree ment is not so drastic in its plan for reductions as was proposed by the American delegation, but the fact remains that it puts an end, for a decade, to the navy building race that threatened to swamp the taxpayers of several nations, and it is admittedly great step toward world peace difications of the original plan resulted in slight increases in the tonnage limits, and it is asserted these changes really strengthen relatively the American navy.

For the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, the capital ship ratio is 5-5-3-1.67-1.67. The tonnage allowed America and Britain is raised from 500,000 to 525,000 each, and that of the others is proportionately increased. France is permitted to build a limited number of capital ships dur ing the ten-year period, and Great Britain may construct two 37,000-ton vessels of the Hood type. France won out in her contentions concerning submarines and auxiliary craft. No limit is placed on the aggregate ton nage of these vessels, but their max lmum size and gun callber is fixed. A limit of 10,600 tons each is put on auxthary ships and light cruisers, and their guns are not to exceed eight inches. The ratio for sirplane car riers is to be 5-5-3-2-22-222 and the maximum tennage for the two largest powers 135,000. These vessels are limited to a tonnage of 27,000 each. and their gun caliber is restricted.

American naval officers, it is as serted, rejoiced over Japan's success ful demand that she be allowed to re tain the dreadnaught Mutsu and France's persistence regarding aubmarines and auxiliary ships. In both cases the necessary adjustments redounded to the relative strengthening of America's navy. It retains two almost completed dreadnaughts, and it will have almost as great a tonnage in submarines as it first proposed instead of only 60,000 tons, the point to which the American delegates were about to recede when Great Britain asked the abolishing of the U-bont. The British announced that if France had a great submarine fleet, they must be permitted to build as many auxiliary cruisers as they wished, and it is now agreed America will equal the British fleet in every respect.

At this writing there appears to b little doubt of the approval by the conference of the Root resolutions declaring the employment of submarines against commerce as piracy, and Mr. Ba four's amendment under which the banning of submarine operations against merchantmen shall become im-

mediately effective as among the five major powers.

JAPAN and China, through their delegates, resumed the interrupted "conversations" over the Shantung issue, but so far as is now known they did not make notable progress toward an agreement. The arrangements for Tsinanfu railway were still the sticking point. Japan persists in her demand that Chinese borrow the necesary funds from Japanese bankers, which, as has been explained, would mean a continuation of Japanese control of the road's operation. It was hoped, however, that this Shantung matter would be settled early this week through the "good offices" of Messrs. Hughes and Balfour.

ern republic, not being given a hearing by the conference, created something of a sensation by giving to the press copies of alleged secret notes and treaties revealing a military and political allimice between France and Japan for the purpose of establishing Japanese domination in Siberia and stabilizing French interests in Russia. and to frustrate America's policy in the Far East. The documents were declared to be fabrications, by both the French and the Japanese delegations, and the United States government stated it has no official information concerning any such agreement. But it is asserted there are in the files of the State department reports from American observers in a general way confirming the allegations of the Chita representatives, and

me an alleged treaty between the Japanese army in Siberia and Russian officers connected with Semenoff. anti-Bolshevist leader, whereby the Japanese agreed to support with arms cabinet paid Semenoff a certain amount of cash to keep him in the field.

S ENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON in an address in San Francisco set forth in considerable detail his objections to the Pacific peace treaty agreed to by the arms conference. He especially dislikes Article 2, which he thinks as bad as Article 10 of the League of Nations. Senator McNary of Oregon thinks the treaty offers a fine chance for settling the Philippines problem and when it comes before the senate he will offer this reservation:

"The United States agrees within two years to grant complete independence to the people of the Philippine islands, provided the high contracting parties will obligate themselves to respect the political independence and territorial integrity of the Philippine

PRANCE'S attitude in the Washington conference had its reflection in the conference of the allied premiers the improvement of Franco-British relations dependent on Briand's consent to plans for the economic rehabilifound that they had the full support Chamber of Deputies. of Belgium alone. In an interview in the London Daily Mail Briand proposed a defensive alliance between said the British premier rebuffed the

(Continued on page 5)

World News

By. J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The vote of the Dail Eireann in Ireland on the acceptance or rejection of the agreement with England was taken on Saturday and resulted in 64 votes for the agreement and 57 against it. By this action Ireland becomes a self-governing dominion similar to Canada and Australia. A provisional government will be established until the permanent one can be organized. The president of the so-called Irish Republic, DeValera, refuses to be reconciled to the action taken and threatens to oppose any government that may be formed that supplants the Republic. A good deal of consideration has been shown to this persistent leader, but the Irish have done wisely in departing from his counsel and taking advantage of the English proposal. To all practical intents Ireland will be independent and centuries of irritating conflict will be ended.

The last subject to come before the Washington conference is the limitation of airships as instruments of war. It is probable that this matter will not be discussed in detail, as a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that action at this payment by China for the Klaochow- time would be embarrassing to the cause of aerial navigation for peaceful purposes. A great deal of progress has been made along this line since the war and the scope for usefulness of the airship has widened. It must be recognized, however, that the control of the air is a vital factor in war and an agreement should be reached at an early date. The matter of aircraft was postponed by both conferences of the Hague, and THE delegation from the Far East- there was no international understanding when the recent war broke

It is reported that Lloyd George has made a written agreement with Briand, of France, by which England pledges herself to come to the assistance of France with her whole force of army and navy whenever that country is attacked without provocation. This agreement is to be presented to the English Cabinet for its approval, on the return of the Prime Minister. It is generally believed that it was the lack of definite ple less that caused France to stir up so much disturbance in connection with the matter of submarines and reduction there is talk of a senatorial investi- of armies at the Washington confergation into the Siberian situation. ence. A similar pledge on the part Later in the week the Chita dele- of the U.S. would be most acceptable gates produced another document, this and in fact would be only an act of

Opposition to the treaty by which England, U. S., France and Japan and money an offensive against the pledge mutual support is tending to-Chita republic. Baron Kato, in re- ward one that is based on broad prinply, admitted that a former Japanese ciples. A bipartisan coalition is springing up which holds the position that the U. S. must ally herself with all nations or none. Some of the parties of this coalition desire that it should be none and some that it should be all. Among the latter are the old advocates of the League of Nations who see an opportunity to recover a hearing for the defeated cause. There is a good deal to be said in favor of a policy which objects to allied groups of nations, for that is often likely to lead to conflict as was seen in the events of 1914.

The French Chamber of Deputies has just completed a sitting of twentyeight hours to complete a debate on the Budget. The chief items of dispute were an appropriation for Syria and a proposition to reduce the number of employees of the nation. The Budget was sent to the Senate and returned in Cannes, France, for the purpose of five times when the Senate finally discussing German reparations and gave in. The Deputies have the the economic welfare of Europe gen- right to originate money bills, and erally. Lloyd George went there ap they resent any alterations by the parently with the intention of making Senate, no matter how small they may be. This measure has a more direct interest to the U.S., in that it tation of Germany and Russia. Briand removes restrictions placed by France and his staff were pledged to make on the exports of works of art by an France's reconstruction the basis for act of 1920. The action illustrates the rebuilding of Europe, but they likewise the growing power of the

Germany has chartered a corpora Great Britain and France, and in a tion which plans the construction of preliminary talk with Lloyd George he a great canal to connect the Rhine, suggested that such an alliance was the Main and the Danube rivers. the only way in which the two na- The work was to begin on January tions could avoid a controversy over 1st and to be completed in about submarines and anval strength, it was twenty years. The central government is represented on the Board of

Directors and the Bavarian govern-(Continued on Page Eight)